

U. S. HAS PLAYED AN IGNOBLE PART, SAYS ROOSEVELT

The Colonel at Plattsburg Classes Germans with Thugs and Burglars.

HYPHEN GENTRY MUST FIGHT OR BE SHOT

War Training Should Be Universal and Obligatory, He Says —Big Hike on To-morrow.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Before a crowd of nearly 5,000 men and women, on the quiet lakeside drill ground of the military instruction camp here this afternoon, Theodore Roosevelt voiced a popularly received attack on our unpreparedness for defence, linked pacifists with poltroons and college sissies, and classified the Germans with burglars, thugs and white slaves.

He walked to the centre of the gathering with the intention of confining himself to a prepared speech 2,500 words long. But the reception given his every striking statement so stirred his enthusiasm that he let himself go. He spoke for more than an hour.

There was no mention by name of any man at present in the national administration, or recently of it, but his hearers asked no identities. In full khaki uniform, similar to that worn by him in the Spanish war, his attire vitalized his appeal for a display of patriotism and his warning that the hour of battle for us will not be long in striking.

When he progressed to the hyphenated American question he became vehement. "If," he exclaimed, "I and those who believe as I do have any say when the time comes, hyphenated Americans will fight beside us or they'll be shot. They'll be given their opportunity to risk a shot from the front or accept the certainty of being shot in the back."

Colonel Talks in Dark.
The 1,400 professional and business men who are here taking instruction were squatted on the drill ground sloping down to Lake Champlain, whose west bank was a few yards away, a few minutes after 6:30 o'clock this evening when the Colonel, accompanied by General Leonard Wood, started toward the grounds. Second by second the crowd grew. Six hundred officers and men of the regular army closed up the space behind where Colonel Roosevelt was to stand. From the town of Plattsburg, two miles distant, came hundreds of men and women in carriages and automobiles, and many walked. There were hundreds more from the Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point. Mrs. Wood, wife of the general; Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, the latter Colonel Roosevelt's daughter Ethel; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Philip Roosevelt, the Colonel's nephew, and Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight were in the gathering.

The light was fading when Colonel Roosevelt, notes in hand, began to talk. It was very dark when he ended. A photographer's flash light was mounted on a tripod and a lantern was placed to give him light to read by. Most of the "students" were smoking. The Colonel could see the faces of only a few of his hearers, but he seemed to know them all by name, except when they applauded him, was known to him only by the burning ends of cigars and cigarettes. Lights in the tents, whose nearest row was sixty yards away, had been doused.

Pacifists and Poltroons.
General Wood led Colonel Roosevelt into the space kept open for him and "introduced" him. The first cheer was not particularly strong, but the Colonel got his hearers started when, with his opening remarks, he praised General Wood and the spirit of the camp and told the students to go back with what he learned here to "your less civilized fellows who do not realize what is being done here."

"I want to say another word for the officers of the United States Army," he said. "It is wicked nonsense to say that these officers are being anxious for war or being anxious to instill a war spirit in you in this camp. These officers know too well the horrors of war. True, which they have war there as they have war here."

The fate of Belgium, the Colonel said, should have been a warning to us long ago. Unprepared, her men lacking both training and the weapons of war, she had to submit to an outrageous German visitation and rule. "We have with us," he went on, "the peace-at-any-price man. Let me say to you that that statement of international morality unless that man has a burning sense of shame that the

Plan to Chinify Country.
"I suppose that we have here a couple of pacifists." He dilated on pacifists for some time, and on "their plan to Chinify this country."

"I wouldn't mind our pacifists," he declared, "if, in trying to test their ideas of Chinifying a country, they move to China, and I apologize to China when I say that. I want you to understand that statement of international morality unless that man has a burning sense of shame that the

This was applauded. At the height of the cheering Colonel Roosevelt raised his right hand. "Don't," he said. "I do not want the applause of any man for that statement of international morality unless that man has a burning sense of shame that the

Kaiser Was in His Glory as Novo Georgievsk Fell

Spoke to Soldiers Like Simple Comrade-in-Arms After Magnificent Parade in Sight of Burning Russian Fortress.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Novo Georgievsk, Aug. 20 (by military courier to Warsaw and Berlin).—Some Tribune readers may remember that last autumn the writer had the good fortune to be able to give them a detailed picture of the German Emperor at church with his troops. Luck stays with me, and I can now give you a description of the Emperor on the battlefield.

At church he was grave, intent, motionless. On the victorious field of Novo Georgievsk he was buoyant, active, jovial and simple. He stood leaning slightly on an old-fashioned, curved-handle cane of bright yellow wood, a cane that may have cost as much as \$1, and he spoke to the soldiers with the simple heartiness of a brother in arms.

In the last year I have seen many a bitter sight and many a splendid one, but this afternoon brought the supreme thrill of them all, for it brought to me a view of what is at once the stateliest and most austere of ceremonials—that of the Kaiser parade. The setting for it was enormous in its extent, and overwhelming in its pictorial value.

Some master of ceremonies with a genius for setting the stage must have selected the location for this heroic day. The resplendent pageantry of war was unfolded against a background of most frightful desolation.

There were seen the glare from the exploding powder vaults of Novo Georgievsk and the smoke of the burning villages shimmered and rolled against a sky that was heavy with rain clouds.

The troops that the Emperor was to greet and thank were massed on one of the grandest stretches of the great Warsaw plain. For leagues around, the ground was treeless, and swept in soft undulations toward the dark, distant lines of forest and ravine. A broad highway, along which thousands of Russian prisoners were marching, skirted the scene of the Kaiser parade.

MILES OF BAYONETS SEEN.

A little after 1 o'clock the mouse-colored lines came streaming up to the summit of the plain on the woods and formed along miles of long vistas of bayonets and shrouded helmets, and behind them were squadrons of hussars. Throughout the formation the wailing of bugles drifted from forest to forest, from village to village, and from fort to fort. The horses of the Uhlans responded to that wailing with ecstatic neighing, and the long, hoarse cries of command blended with the bugle notes.

A horseman dashed from the centre of the field to the highway and spoke some words there, and instantly the clamor of soldiers who were

ACID IMPERILS EDISON'S SIGHT

Potash Solution Spurts Into His Eyes During Experiments.

Thomas A. Edison narrowly escaped losing his sight yesterday, when a helper in the laboratory of his chemical plants at Silver Lake, N. J., allowed a solution of potash to spurt into his face. The inventor's quick wit enabled him to escape more serious consequences than a slight smarting of the eyes. He rushed to a sink, washed off as much of the chemical as was possible, and then helped in administering first aid from a kit which he always keeps handy.

The Silver Lake plant is used to manufacture carboric acid, aniline dyes and other products which Germany used to supply to the United States. Inhabitants of the village have complained lately that the fumes from the plant have been disagreeable. It was in an attempt to remedy this that Mr. Edison was engaged when the accident occurred.

Frederick Ott, one of the inventor's most trusted assistants, was inadvertently responsible for the error. While his chief was inspecting a filter for manufacturing carboric acid, Ott by accident turned a stop cock which released a jet of the potash solution directly in Mr. Edison's face.

After treatment, the inventor was driven to his home in Llewellyn Park. He changed his clothes, had something to eat and then returned at once to his work.

SENTENCE SKEETERS TO CHLORINE DEATH

Pestered Jerseyites Will Wire Marshes to Generate Gas.

Electricity soon will be tried by the Union County, N. J., Mosquito Extermination Commission as a means for doing away with the insects. An electrocution process, by which an insecticide is generated in the form of chlorine gas and applied to the soil, will be used.

The experiment first will be tried in the Bayway, N. J., meadows. Marshes will be tapped by electric wires attached to carbonized plates and the electricity generated by the chlorine gas to rise. The process, it is claimed, will also kill the larvae.

CITY AIDS OVERCHARGE WAR

Gets Evidence for Housewife—Grocer Is Held.

The first case of overcharging taken to court by the Bureau of Weights and Measures occurred yesterday, when Harry Getz, a grocer, of 255 West Twenty-seventh Street, was held in \$100 bail by Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market court for examination on a charge of attempted larceny.

On complaint of Mrs. Eva Levy, of 423 West Thirty-first Street, the bureau assigned Inspector S. H. Galston to make a record of her purchases. On the strength of the evidence he obtained Getz was arrested.

SUFFRAGE MEASURE LOST

Alabama Delegates Defeat Proposal to Amend State Constitution.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 25.—A bill to authorize a vote in the next general election on a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution was defeated to-day in the Alabama House of Delegates.

AUTO KILLS MAN ON BROADWAY

Occupants of Car Take Victim to Bellevue.

A man, thought to be Robert A. Elson, representative of Haas, Strauss & Co., of 33 West Thirty-fourth Street, was killed by an automobile at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street early this morning.

The automobile, in which were five men, was operated by Lee B. Rosen, that of 77 West End Avenue. Patrolman Goodwin, of the West Thirtieth Street station, heard a woman scream as the man hurtled through the air. The automobile stopped and the unconscious man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died.

JUDGE HOLDS COURT IN INSANE ASYLUM

Questions Inmates Seeking Release in Matteawan Ward.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Beacon, N. Y., Aug. 25.—An innovation in court procedure was made here this afternoon when County Judge C. W. H. Arnold listened to the pleas of nineteen inmates of the Matteawan State Insane Asylum, who had obtained writs of habeas corpus and sought to be released. Heretofore it has been the practice to take the inmates to court in Poughkeepsie, but Dr. Kiehl, superintendent, suggested to the court that a room in the hospital be converted into a courtroom and all cases be tried here in the future. This suggestion is to be followed, thus saving the time of doctors, keepers and attendants.

There were all kinds of cases among those heard. To simplify the proceedings the history of each patient was handed to the judge as the case was called. Each inmate was questioned as to the state of his health and whether he had any complaint to make against the conduct of the institution.

The experiment to-day worked well and will be repeated whenever the cases become numerous enough to have the judge come from the county seat.

MRS. SPRECKELS DIVORCED

License Already Issued for Her Marriage to F. W. Wakefield.

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Edith Spreckels received to-day a final decree of divorce from John D. Spreckels, Jr. A cable message saying the decree had been signed was sent to Honolulu, where Frank W. Wakefield, of San Francisco, obtained a license yesterday to wed Mrs. Spreckels.

AGE RIPENS LOVE AS WINE

Careful Couple, Engaged Thirty-five Years, Decide Affection Is True.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
South Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 25.—After being engaged for thirty-five years to see if their love was really lasting, Frank J. Moore and Miss Sarah F. Kirby decided yesterday their affection was permanent and married.

LITERACY TEST WINS ADVANCE IN HOT FIGHT

Constitutional Convention Puts It in Order of Final Passage.

ROOT MAKES PLEA FOR SERVICE BOARDS

Change in Law May Lead to "Black Horse Cavalry" Days, He Warns.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Albany, Aug. 25.—By a vote of 70 to 61 the convention to-day advanced to the order of final passage the literacy test proposal offered by Charles H. Young.

Advocates of the measure, which provides that no person shall be entitled to vote who cannot read or write the English language, declared that in the states where the test is in force the number of illiterates had decreased and that it made for better citizenship.

A plan to reconsider the vote to-night was contemplated. Louis Marshall, chief opponent of the measure, but was abandoned. Elihu Root voted against the advancement of the proposal, while George W. Wickersham, Henry L. Stimson and other leaders voted with it.

A motion to kill the proposal by striking out the enacting clause was lost by a vote of 61 to 61.

Neutrality Cast Aside.
The Young proposal was the occasion for bitter debate. Disorder reigned in the convention, while a dozen delegates tried to obtain the floor at once.

The bitterness was expected. When the convention adjourned last night the intensely pro-English speech of Gordon Knox Bell, of New York, was commented on by the delegates as likely to turn to-day's proceedings to a turmoil. Mr. Bell had intended in advocating the Young proposal only to emphasize the need of a knowledge of English as essential to a voter. But in the heat of his speech he declared that the United States was an Anglo-Saxon country and eulogized the English.

Frank Mann, of Brooklyn, who was counted among the supporters of the Young amendment, immediately jumped to the other side. When he was recognized by the chair to-day he announced that he was of German extraction and never prouder of it than when he observed the success of the German arms in the last year.

"If we observe the statements of Mr. Bell and Mr. Young," said Mr. Mann, "we find there are covert attacks not only on the Yiddish people, but also on practically every nationality except the English. Especially is there an infernal attack on the German-speaking people."

Defends German Voters.
"I will not attack any nation, but the German-speaking people of this country who are voters are not illiterate. They can read and write English as well as the German language."

W. M. K. Olcott, of New York, sought to turn the tide to Mr. Young.

"My attitude," said Mr. Olcott, "is not that of Mr. Bell. I do not think this is an Anglo-Saxon country at the present time. I have not a drop of English blood in my veins. My ancestors came from Holland, but as soon as they got here they learned the English language. This thing does not resolve itself into the old know-nothingism, the shibboleth of that creed, 'America for the Americans.' This is founded on a broader principle, a more cosmopolitan thought, America for everybody."

"Americanism—that seems the more important thing. Let people learn to read and write the American language, and they will learn to think in it, or, at least, it will open to them all the patriotic writings which are in that language."

The speech of Louis Marshall, of New York, last night was the object of attack by nearly all the delegates who stood behind Mr. Young's proposal. Mr. Marshall declared that the adoption of the Young amendment would be regarded as an insult to the Hebrews of the state.

Deplores Race Issue.
Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, president of the State Bar Association, said he regretted that Mr. Marshall had injected the race issue into the debate.

"I say this without any question of race," said Judge Clearwater. "There is no more Anglo-Saxon in my blood than in Mr. Marshall's. This is a narrow question. It is one of the broadest, most fundamental, most basic principles of a great state. Despite the threats of visitation of displeasure of large bodies who now

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Germany Must Assure Safety of Americans to Avoid Break; "Satisfactory" Note Promised

BRITISH HOLD 12-MILE FRONT ON GALLIOLI

But Allies' Task Is Still Great, London War Office Says.

RUSSIAN AVIATORS SHELL GOLDEN HORN

French Airman Sinks Enemy's Transport at Anchorage in Sea of Marmora.

London, Aug. 25.—An official report on recent operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula issued to-night set at rest rumors crediting the British troops with having either cut off or outflanked the Turkish forces opposed to them. The report states that while the ground gained is of great value the true objectives have not been reached.

In the first attacks early in the month the Australians and New Zealanders reached the summits of Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr, commanding positions on the west coast of the peninsula, but through the failure of the new landing party at Suvla Bay to make the progress expected the troops from the dominions were compelled to fall back. Another attack was made last Saturday, but having lost the advantage of surprise the British could not reach the summit and were compelled to retire again. The report adds that heavy British losses and adds that those of the Turks must have been heavier.

Hold Twelve-Mile Front.

Although the British hold a front of twelve miles along the west side of the peninsula, and at some points have penetrated a considerable distance into the interior. The Turks are making a very stubborn defence of their positions, but the Allies are confident that with the strong forces at their command and the assistance of the fleet the Dardanelles will be forced before the arrival of the unfavorable weather due toward the end of September.

The British left wing has moved onward in the northern zone, occupying 800 yards of enemy trenches. For the last five days the charges on the Turkish positions have been continued almost without pause, and the foe has been forced to give way, according to a French official report.

Paris tells of fresh activity by the French aerial forces, which were bombarded the entrance of the Dardanelles, north of Nagara. The enemy's batteries opened a violent fire on the invaders, but despite the heavy volley a French aviator succeeded in sinking a large Turkish transport at its anchorage.

Aeros Shell Constantinople.

A Russian aeroplane squadron has shelled the outskirts of Constantinople, killing and injuring forty-one persons, according to a dispatch from Athens to the Central News.

The attack was made on Monday on the Asiatic suburbs. Many bombs were dropped and the population became panic-stricken.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

The official statement given out in London says: It now is possible to give a further account of the important operations which have been in progress since August 6 on the western extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula. These comprise two separate lines of attack: First, from the old Anzac position, which was delivered principally by Australians and New Zealand troops; second, from the new landing at Suvla Bay, in which the fresh army was employed. An attack also was made in conjunction with these from Cape Helles toward Krithia.

Continuous fighting, with heavy losses on both sides, resulted. Our forces have not yet gained the objectives at which they are aiming in either sphere, although the have made a decided advance toward them and greatly increased the area in our possession.

Could Not Hold Position.
The attack from Anzac, after a series of desperate actions, was carried to the summit of the Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr ridges, which are the dominating positions in this area, but owing to the fact that the attack from Suvla Bay did not take place the progress counted upon, the troops from the Anzac zone were not able to maintain their position, and after repeated counter attacks, were

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CHANCELLOR PROMISES SATISFACTION IF U-BOAT CAPTAIN EXCEEDED ORDERS

Berlin, Aug. 25 (via London, Aug. 26, 3:49 a. m.).—If the commander of a German submarine exceeded his instructions in sinking the steamer Arabic the German government will give full satisfaction to the United States, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg informed the Associated Press correspondent in an interview this evening.

The Imperial Chancellor made the following statement of Germany's position on the sinking of the Arabic:

"As long as the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Arabic have not been fully cleared up it is impossible for me to make a definite statement. Thus far we have received no report about it. Now we do not even know whether the sinking of the ship was caused by a mine or by a torpedo fired from a German submarine, nor do we know whether in this latter case the Arabic herself may not by her actions, perhaps, have justified the proceedings of the commander of the submarine."

"Only after all these circumstances have been cleared up will it be possible to say whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond his instructions, in which case the Imperial Government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between both governments."

CZAR GIVES MORE LIBERTY TO JEWS

Abolishes Residential Pale Except in Certain Cities.

Petrograd, Aug. 25.—Pending examination of the whole question, imperial sanction has been given the decision by the Council of the Empire to abolish restrictions on Jewish residence in Russian cities.

Petrograd and Moscow and places under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of War and of the Imperial Court are excepted from the modifications of the pale.

BERNSTORFF SLIPS BACK TO CAPITAL

Cancels Week End in Country and Departs Hurriedly After Talk with Attaches.

Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, slipped quietly out of the Ritz-Carlton last night and started for Washington. It had generally been believed here that he would remain in New York last night, spend the week end in the country and go to Washington for a conference with Secretary of State Lansing on Monday morning.

The ambassador was confident yesterday morning that the controversy over German submarine methods would be adjusted satisfactorily, but said that as he had received no further communication from Berlin he had nothing for publication.

Yesterday afternoon was filled with conferences with attaches of the German Embassy. None of these persons indicated in any way that they expected the ambassador to return to Washington.

U. S. TRAVELLERS LEAVING GERMANY

Those in Austria Seek Vienna—Germany Warns Rumanians.

Geneva, Aug. 25 (via Paris).—Dispatches from Vienna to Swiss newspapers state that Baron Burián, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and Count Tisza, Hungarian Premier, had a long interview yesterday with United States Ambassador Penfield. It is also said that the German Foreign Minister is expected in Vienna soon.

Many Americans in Austria are reported to have left Carlsbad and Reichenberg for Vienna. Americans are arriving at Basel, Zurich and Geneva from Germany.

"The Tribune" says, under a Bucharest date line, that thousands of Rumanians fled to leave the country and are returning to Rumania. Rumanian banks at Arad, Temesvar and other cities in Austria have been closed. "The Tribune" asserts, and passports have been issued to large numbers of Rumanians in Kronstadt.

JAPAN'S FATE THAT OF ALLIES

Foreign Minister Sees Closer Relations After War.

Paris, Aug. 25.—"My first care will be to draw still closer the bonds uniting Japan and the powers of the Triple Entente," said Baron Kijuro Ishii, ex-Ambassador to France and now Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a representative of the "Petit Journal."

"Is not the fate of Japan," asked Baron Ishii, "entirely bound up with that of her Allies? Nay, I go further—after the war the relations of Japan and the Triple Entente must remain not a whit less close, not only in the interest of each, but still more in that of the world's peace."

As to Japanese aid for Russia, the Baron said: "Since the beginning of the war Japan has been sending arms and other munitions to Russia. In the presence of the grave difficulties Russia is now undergoing it is an imperative duty for us to consider what more can be done to give her the maximum of help."

Berlin's Explanation Must Be Prompt, Clear and Final.

NO DISCUSSION TO BE ALLOWED

President Determined the Arabic Case Shall Be the Last.

ISSUE WITH GERMANY

Only Explicit Pledge to Observe Rights of Americans Can Avert a Break.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Aug. 25.—The German explanation of the attack on the Arabic must settle once and for all the question of the safety of American lives on the high seas.

President Wilson is determined that the Arabic case shall be final, and that if a break is to be avoided it will be only on the condition that Germany explicitly avows her intention to abide by international law so far as the rights of Americans are concerned.

In the opinion of the President and his advisers, the possibility of further attacks on American lives would be intolerable. To permit the attack on the Arabic to pass with a mere explanation and apology, it is held, would be to step down from the high stand taken in the last note to Germany. The German government, therefore, is expected to give a clear definition of its policy toward passenger ships, and to offer formal assurances that attacks on them will not be made in the future.

The telegram of Count von Bernstorff to the State Department yesterday is regarded at the White House as the first step toward a disavowal. The confident statement of the German Foreign Office that the press reports of the disaster are at variance with the true facts is considered as capable of only one interpretation—that the illegal destruction of passenger vessels has been forbidden by the German Admiralty.

Unless orders had been issued to submarine commanders not to make unlawful attacks on passenger ships, persons representing the views of the Executive say, it would have been impossible for the German Foreign Office to assume that this had not been done.

Satisfactory Reply Intimated.

President Wilson has been informed unofficially from sources close to Count von Bernstorff that the next communication from Berlin on the sinking of the Arabic will be of a character satisfactory to the United States.

Coming close on the statement that it was not the intention of Germany that any American lives should be sacrificed in the sinking of the ship, this is regarded as indicating that Germany will make some proposal satisfactory to the United States respecting submarine attacks on vessels purely of a passenger-carrying nature.

Officials are at a loss to conjecture what the German government will propose, but the assurance that there is every desire in Berlin to avoid a break with the United States has relieved the situation very much.

Heretofore Germany has contended that neutral lives could not insure a belligerent ship against attack, especially those carrying war materials. In its reply to the first Lusitania note Germany proposed to designate certain ships which would be guaranteed against attack, but the American government had refused to make such a distinction. Officials were eager to know what attitude Germany would now take without surrendering her asserted right to submarine warfare against enemy commerce.

Will Not Yield Rights.

The aim of President Wilson and all administration officials to avoid a rupture with Germany, but to do so without any surrender of the neutral rights which the United States has been contending in the name of international law and humanity, was reflected by officials while informally discussing this latest phase of the situation. They were hopeful that a disavowal of the submarine commander's act in sinking the Arabic without warning would be forthcoming, but the administration is ready to listen to Berlin's next word.

In view of the implied knowledge that Germany has altered her plan of campaign in submarine warfare, the President expects the German government to make the statement plainly and openly. According to close friends he will use the Arabic as a lever to pry such an admission from the Foreign Office.

Germany's admission that such orders had been issued would prove either that the commander of the submarine was justified by circumstances or acted contrary to orders, and in either case it would make the German government from direct responsibility. It is confidently expected that the German government

The 16-Page Graphic

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